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A PUBLICATION OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY TELEVISION & FILM SERVICE

Telecommunications UPDATE

Number 35 Washington, DC 20547 August 1986

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Lavish Liberty Telecast

With criticism and controversy dogging their heels, ABC and producer David Wolper created the splashiest and most expensive U.S. Independence Day (July 4th) celebration ever seen on TV. In front of an estimated audience of 100 million. ABC offered roughly 17 and a half hours of coverage of the unveiling of the newly refurbished Statue of Liberty, this year celebrating its centenary, in New York harbor. ABC, which paid $10 million for exclusive rights to the event, and producer David Wolper, the man behind the opening and closing ceremonies of the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, were chastised by the press here and abroad for the excesses of the weekend's proceedings and for the network's "purchase" of the event. The ceremonies included 200 impersonators of the late singer Elvis Presley, 500 marching bands, a 200-member dance corps, 150 banjo players, a 1,000-voice choir, laser lights, a waterfall, huge fireworks, and entertainers spanning all musical styles. ABC's operation used 113 cameras, 23 video microwave links, 44 microwave dishes, 28 audio communication links, 11 remote coverage vehicles, two Ku-band and two C-band satellite uplinks, seven cranes for set-up, and three control rooms, two for domestic broadcasts and one for the overseas feed. The latter was provided to more than 40 foreign countries that purchased broadcast rights, the money going to the fund helping to restore the statue and nearby Ellis Island, the major U.S. immigration entry point for decades. The big worries during the weekend were the line-of-sight microwave transmissions, which were threatened with disruption by any of the 40,000 boats and ships that filled the harbor. More than 1,200 video and audio frequencies were authorized by the Federal Communications Commission for the coverage: nearly 5,200 journalists were accredited to cover the events, from nearly 40 countries. And some 120 local U.S. TV stations sent their own crews to cover events. (From **Electronic Media,** July 7, 1986, pp. 1, 38.) □

SHORT SUBJECTS

Cable count . . . by mid-1986, there were some 40 million homes receiving basic cable service—or about 46 percent of all TV homes. The majority of those cable homes—about 80 percent—also get one or more pay cable services. More than half of the nearly 7,000 cable systems provide 30-53 channels of service, with about 10 percent providing 54 or more.

■

Cable pioneer Lloyd Espenschied died at age 97 in June. He had been with AT&T's Bell Laboratories for 43 years and held more than 100 patents in wire and radio communications. He was the co-inventor of the coaxial cable, used for television transmission, back in 1929. He was also first to suggest the use of reflected radio waves to determine distance, a forerunner of radar. (From **Communications Daily,** July 8, 1986, p. 4.)

WORLDNET

(see page 8 for schedule)

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Intelsat and the World Cup

A number of Intelsat records for satellite usage were set by the quadrennial world soccer championships, the World Cup, held this year in Mexico City during June. Six Intelsat satellites over the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans—the largest number of Intelsat satellites ever used for a single event—transmitted coverage of the soccer matches directly to a record-breaking 65-plus countries worldwide, and an estimated audience of 1.5 billion. The Intelsat system carried some 224 thousand transmit minutes and 418 thousand receive minutes—by far the greatest number of system-use minutes for any event in its 22-year history. The World Cup also marks the first use—by Brazil and the United Kingdom—of a new Intelsat service offering, a three-month international video lease service which was approved at the March Intelsat Board of Governors meeting. Finally, in another first, Intelsat stationed representatives in Mexico City with direct computer communications with Intelsat headquarters in Washington, DC, for the duration of the games, to assist with the heavy volume of television bookings. Most of the World Cup matches were retransmitted within Europe via the Eutelsat I-F2, used by the European Broadcasting Union for Eurovision distribution. The signals, received by Intelsat from Mexico at sites in Italy, the United Kingdom and France, are converted to European television standards before being rerouted on the Eutelsat craft for distribution to some 250 million European users. Voice generally is routed via terrestrial or submarine cables. (From **Satellite News,** June 16, 1986, p. 9.) □

AFRTS to Scramble Signals

The U.S. Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), which brings U.S. programming to hundreds of thousands of American defense department personnel living around the globe, plans to scramble its satellite-delivered broadcasts. The move to encryption threatens the video reception of hundreds of thousands of other receivers in remote areas of the Pacific Basin and other parts of the world as well. "Come early next year, the plug could be pulled," according to Tony Dunnett, technical coordinator for New Zealand's Satellite Television Systems. "As far as we're concerned in the Pacific Basin, this could do us great, great damage. Our main program source is the AFRTS global beam." While AFRTS is moving forward on its encryption plans, the service has not yet selected a specific system. AFRTS provides a compilation of broadcast and cable network programming. Because it is delivered primarily to American audiences overseas, programmers provide material at little or no cost. But these providers, who sell a lot of that same material abroad, have made clear to AFRTS that "either you protect our services or we'll have to deny our programming to AFRTS." Apparently media reports that AFRTS scrambling is the result of pressure by foreign governments to restrict the flow of unauthorized American programming into their countries via satellite are not true. (From **Satellite News,** July 14, 1986, p. 8.) □

Results of Ariane, Titan and Delta Inquiries Released

The results of inquiries into the causes of all three recent expendable launch vehicle (ELV) failures were made public early in July, and the precision in their conclusions—as well as the prognoses for the respective launch programs—varied widely. The most closely watched inquiry, that into Arianespace, gave little hope to those looking for an early answer as to when flights could resume. The U.S. Air Force said it will resume Titan 34D rocket launches early next year after attributing its launch failure to an insulation problem. And Naitonal Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials said the Delta rocket explosion May 3 was caused by an electrical short circuit that prompted fuel valves to close in the rocket engines. The fact that all three reports came in on virtually the same day was thought to be a coincidence.

The investigation into the causes of the May 31st failure of

the Ariane rocket (see **Update 33,** p. 3) resulted in a preliminary report from a board of inquiry which found "no manufacturing fault in any item of hardware or the engine or propulsion unit." The board said it believes ignition occurred but didn't continue normally. It has made 14 recommendations to the European Space Agency and Arianespace, most focusing on the ignition systems and calling for "a schedule of firing tests" of the third stage rocket under simulated flight conditions. Arianespace said it will ask the propulsion manufacturer to define a test program. A company spokeswomen said it was too early even to present a timetable for when the next stage of the investigation will be undertaken. Thus, the company still seems far from announcing when Ariane launches will resume. (Later announcements suggested early 1987 for initial launches.)

The Air Force study of the Titan 34D rocket explosion at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California found that rubber insulation separated inside one of two solid-fuel rocket motors. The Titan mishap caused $70 million damage to the launch pad and surrounding facilities. NASA also has recommended changes to prevent future Delta rocket mishaps (see **Update 30,** p. 2). Delta and its weather satellite payload broke up in the atmosphere because the main engine had shut down prematurely. The NASA investigation attributed the shutdown to an electrical short that caused fuel valves to close. While NASA had redesigned the wiring several years ago, investigators found the wiring under the new design wasn't adequately insulated to prevent abrasion. Until the recent failure, the Delta rocket had enjoyed 43 successful flights since the last loss in 1977. (From **Satellite Week,** July 7, 1986, pp. 1-2.) □

US Sprint Venture Begins

Editor's note: *The U.S. long distance telephone market continues to shake down, with marginal players, often resellers of others' facilities, falling by the wayside in the line up to compete with giant AT&T. In July, two firms merged to form a stronger competitive option against AT&T and its leading competitor, MCI.)* US Sprint, the joint venture of GTE and United Telecommunications, began business July 1st with a new multi-million dollar ad campaign emphasizing quality rather than lower price. The approach is a new one for the "other common carriers" (meaning other than AT&T), which have generally stressed price. At a news conference, a spokesman stressed the importance of US Sprint's 5,500 miles of "continuous fiber" that will grow to 9,500 miles by the end of the year, passing about half of the telephone in the country. Fiber was said to provide better quality than either regular landlines or microwave. The US Sprint network, inherited from US Telecom, is the largest in the country and may be the largest continuous fiber optic network in the world. US Sprint won't abandon the posture of being a low-cost alternative to AT&T and MCI, as some rates are 40 percent below those of the former company. (From **Communications Daily,** July 1, 1986, p. 2.) □

More Satellite News Services

CBS has become the third television network to institute a plan for aiding affiliates in buying Ku-band mobile satellite trucks, announcing in early July it's forming the "NewsNet" news-gathering by satellite (NGS—see **Update 30,** p. 4) system. CBS will reimburse its affiliate stations half the cost of such a truck over five years, up to $150,000. The mobile Ku-band satellite feeds also are seen as dovetailing with the network's six existing regional news cooperatives, as well as national and some 200 local news operations. (From **TV Digest,** July 14, 1986, pp. 2-3.) The new deal is similar to ABC-TV's "Absat," and NBC-TV's "Skycom," and will unite existing CBS network and regional news capabilities with affiliate-owned portable Ku-band vans or fixed uplinks, and is expected to be operational by the end of this year. (From **Broadcasting,** July 14, 1986, p. 36.) Meanwhile, the Associated Press (AP) and Conus Communications recently announced formation of a joint venture to produce a television news feed of Washington DC events and video-formatted AP news photos. The satellite-delivered video news service, dubbed "TV Direct," will be available on a non-exclusive basis to all television news operations and is scheduled to be in full operation by August. (From **DBS News,** June 1986, p. 11.) □

READEX microfilm best copy available

REGULATION

• **Control of Cable Ownership?** The relatively tiny cable multiple system operator (MSO), Satcom of Montana, has succeeded in getting some official help in its antimonopoly attack on the giants of the industry. One official of the Federal Communications Commission says Satcom's petition for limits on the number of cable subscribers that could be controlled by any one firm "is not a bad pleading." Satcom also has some powerful support from the Motion Picture Association of America. The issue of control came to a head when the country's two largest MSOs recently bought portions of the third largest. In its petition for some kind of limit to the FCC, Satcom noted that "TCI, the nation's largest multiple systems operator, has doubled its size since 1982," now with nearly four million subscribers. TCI is nearly twice the size of the second largest MSO. So, says the pleading, the cable industry should be subject to the same ownership controls placed on the broadcasting industry. With the recent split up of the third largest MSO, the top two MSOs together will control cable systems serving 25 percent and 40 percent of the nation's cable subscribers." If the Satcom proposal is adopted, it would probably require sale of some properties controlled by one or both companies. (From **Television/Radio Age,** July 7, 1986, p. 22. Editor's note: Adoption of the petition as it stands is considered unlikely. There has never been a rule controlling the number of cable systems or subscribers that may be held by one firm. The TV broadcast industry is limited to 12 stations or a potential audience of 25 percent of the country's population.)

• **Pornography Report. . .** Broadcast network and cable TV officials are objecting to the mid-July release of the final report by the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography, which suggests that a considerable amount of TV programming is pornographic. The commission's final 2,000-page report contains some of the harshest attacks on TV entertainment programming ever made by a federally-supported group. While the commission's recommendations for legal reforms don't pose a serious challenge to the vast majority of TV fare, the report's push for stricter enforcement of existing obscenity laws invites authorities to take a closer look at programming. Network officials were aghast that their programs would be compared to the most harmful forms of pornography. The commission also knocked cable programming, but cable was spared any specific standards recommendations that might gauge indecent content. The commission was divided over that issue, and it noted that standards wouldn't stand up in court. The commission was formed in February 1985 at the request of President Reagan. With a budget of $500,000 in federal funding, it was designed to examine pornography and recommend ways to combat it. Its results differ sharply from a 1970 commission which conducted considerable social science research (From **Electronic Media,** July 14, 1986, pp. 1, 30.) □

What's Behind the Growth of Network Radio?

(***Editor's note:*** *Since the early 1950s, network radio has been considered a creative and advertising wasteland compared to the continuing success of network television—radio being thought not good for much more than spot news on the hour, and some sports special events—and earning very little advertising revenue. But things may be changing:*) Network radio continues to beat its own records. The medium has enjoyed a string of unbroken increases in income. For the first five months of 1986, network revenues rose 16.5 percent above a year earlier—to $141.5 million. What is accounting for network radio's continual healthy showing? The reasons cited are varied but included the following: ability to pinpoint a specific consumer audience segment nationwide; backlash from advertisers unwilling to pay network TV's high prices, broadened radionewtork program offerings; and greater advertising efficiency than placing spot announcements in different markets. The radio network companies accounting for the lion's share of this steadily growing volume are, in order of share of this steadily growing volume are, in order of share of market, ABC, CBS, the United Stations Networks, the new Mutual-Westwood One combination, and NBC. A combination of more economical radio, plus prime time television, provides a way to reach working women who are no longer available to daytime television. Further, the challenge of the newer innovators like Westwood One and United Stations has acted as an incentive for the old line networks to broaden their own program offerings, to

the point where youth-targeted networks alone present a wide variety of news, features and comedy along with their regular music and concert specials. Westwood One reports that it puts out some 30 programs, 40 to 50 special events and 250 concerts ("shows varying in length from 90 seconds to an entire weekend") which all adds up to over 2,000 hours of programming a year on some 3,800 stations reaching 50-60 million listeners per week. In some cases the program content seems almost made to order to meet the needs of some of their advertisers. One advertising official noted another advantage offered by radio networks—consistency of programming which provides protection in terms of the environment the advertiser can expect. It's unlikely for instance, that a contemporary station is going to carry a country music special. Another key reason for the radio network's recent success is the move from land line to satellite distribution. This has provided top notch audio quality and allowed more efficient program distribution. Satellite distribution has enabled more players to enter the network game. The satellite option has led directly to the youth networks which didn't exist before 1980, but have really taken off since. (From **Television/Radio Age,** July 7, 1986, pp. 39-40, 103-104.) □

Satellite, *from page 7*
for the life of satellites are not having much luck. Rates have gone from a premium of 1-2 percent of the value to 4-5 percent, when it's available at all. Many underwriters have dropped out entirely because, while the risk of total loss is relatively small for an on-orbit satellite, the premium pool isn't large enough to be profitable. (From **Satellite Week,** July 7, 1986, p. 3.) □

PROGRAMS

Turner Loses on Goodwill Games

Though American athletes are winning a fair share of gold medals in the Goodwill Games in Moscow, the Turner Broadcasting System (TBS) seems headed for a heavy dollar loss, with ratings falling far below projections for the first week. At that point, TBS hadn't come close to hitting the 5.0 rating estimate it had touted to sponsors for the July 5-20 games (Turner himself at one point projected ratings close to 15). The highest ratings earned by the games were at half that level or lower. The TBS vice president of sport sales estimated the loss would be in the $10 million-to-$15 million range. Turner had originally declared that his games would draw strong viewership, causing historic lows in network ratings. Aside from losing the ratings game, TBS also lost the original U.S. boxing team when the U.S. Defense Department decided that the military personnel on the squad couldn't compete in what defense officials labeled a commercial event. Technically, coverage and transmission of the sporting events went smoothly through the second week of July. And also on the up side, those who did tune in were treated to six world records in different sport events. (From **Electronic Media,** July 14, 1986, pp. 1,3.) (Editor's note: On the other hand, ABC scored a ratings success with its nearly 18 hour coverage of "Liberty Weekend" over the 4th of July national holiday-see page one.) □

CABLE—TV

Profiling the VCR Owner

Owners of videocassette recorders (VCRs) are twice as likely to buy home computers as is the general population, according to preliminary findings of a survey of 20,000 homes by a Denver-based company. Other ways that VCR owners differed from the general population included 81 percent higher interest level in consumer electronics generally, 57 percent more viewing of cable television, and 31 percent more viewing of televised sports. The study shows VCR ownership still is in the "trickle down" stage with ownership being highest among families with more than $50,000 annual income (42 percent penetration), and with the head of household in the 25-34 age group; declining as income drops and age increases, with the lowest level (2.7 percent) for consumers 65 or older making under $10,000 a year. Potential ownership is the highest in the mid-Atlantic states, and lowest in the central time zone states. (From **TV Digest,** July 7, 1986, p. 13.) □

RESEARCH & Technology

Urban Cable Breakthrough?

With virtually every unwired city in the U.S. now assured of the funding to get the job done, the cable industry can look forward to having the essential household base from which to make its drive for success in audience appeal. The availability of these funds, for so long questioned by outside observers who kept asking over the past two years whether Philadelphia, Washington, DC, Cleveland, Chicago and parts of New York would ever get built, is a remarkable development. Few of the urban systems completed in the past three years are anywhere close to profitability. The return on investment that makes a project finally worth capital costs is still five to seven years down the road for most of these operators, and household penetration levels remain discouragingly low—rarely above 40 percent in systems completed within the past two years. Yet industry observers credit significant changes in the relationship between cities and cable companies for much of the improved outlook, along with the growing base of knowledge within the industry on how to operate in large cities. That the marketplace has changed is evident in the newbuilds that are undergoing construction now compared to those that were bid and won in the early 1980s. Unshackled from onerous requirements for huge capital outlays for "blue sky" technical requirements, new systems in Milwaukee and the outer boroughs of New York City are now viewed favorably by the financial community. Yet, while all admit it takes time to develop audience penetration, rates have been less with these urban newbuilds than had been hoped for. The ability to market to diverse ethnic groups is one of the most difficult challenges confronting cable operators in the urban market today. In many new systems, from Los Angeles to Miami, catering to the needs of these communities has involved a slow learning process. For example, operators had to learn how to print program guides in both English and Spanish, hire bilingual customer service representatives and seek new programming that will satisfy that community's particular needs. A multitude of other reasons are cited for low audience penetration rates, some of which are generally true of the urban market and others of which affect specific systems. There are often many over-the-air TV stations with which to compete, plus a high rate of audience turnover. The Houston system reportedly experiences a move rate of 34 percent a year, which means that 65,000 subscribers have to be replaced annually just to stay even. In addition, the economy in Houston and some other oil-dependant cities has taken a nosedive over the past year and the effects on the cable systems have been severe. (From **CableVision,** June 23, 1986, pp. 58-64.) □

Date Book

For your planning schedule, here is a list of major meetings in the Tele-Technology field:

Aug. 26-29—*Radio-Television News Directors Association* international conference. Salt Palace Convention Center, Salt Lake City. Future convention: Sept. 1-4, 1987, Orange County Convention Center, Orlando, Fla.

Sept. 10-13—Radio '86 Management, Programing, Sales and Engineering Convention, sponsored by *National Association of Broadcasters* and *National Radio Broadcasters Association.* New Orleans Convention Center, New Orleans.

Sept. 19-23—11th International Broadcasting Convention, sponsored by *Electronic Engineering Association, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Society of Motion Picture Engineers, Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers* and *Royal Television Society.* Metropole conference and exhibition center, Brighton, England.

Oct. 14-16—*Society of Broadcast Engineers* national convention. St. Louis Convention Center.

Oct. 24-29—*Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers* 128th technical conference and equipment exhibit. Jacob K. Javits Convention Center, New York. Future conference: Oct. 30-Nov. 4, 1987, Los Angeles Convention Center; Oct. 14-19, 1988, Jacob Javits Convention Center, New York, and Oct. 22-27, 1989, Los Angeles Convention Center.

Oct. 28-30—*Atlantic Cable Show.* Atlantic City Convention Center, Atlantic City, N.J. Information: (609) 848-1000

Garth Ancier

PHOTO: TIM PETROS

Fox Broadcasting Co. (FBC) is gambling hundreds of millions of dollars on the instincts of a 28-year-old self-professed TV nut named Garth Ancier. As designer of FBC's prime-time schedule Mr. Ancier has the dubious honor of having perhaps the most risky job in American television today. If FBC works, Ancier will get much of the credit. But if it bombs, he may be remembered as the man who brought down Rupert Murdoch's network. That's why Mr. Ancier chucked his promising career at NBC (he was vice president of current comedy)—some say he was being groomed to take over one day as president of entertainment—to become senior vice president for programming at Fox. He was an intern at a public TV station in New Jersey when he was 12, and produced and hosted his own local public affairs show on another station by the time he was 16. He graduated from Princeton University in 1979 with a degree in political science and joined NBC in a junior position. He later worked closely with NBC's Brandon Tartikoff, president of entertainment. His passion for television is infectious and is one of his biggest assets. Now he has an office on the 20th Century Fox film lot and is planning for FBC's 1987 debut. As he says, "We are conscious here that we are only on two nights a week and it will take a lot to draw people over." Furthermore, FBC is specifically targeting younger viewers: kids, teens and young adults—just like their chief programmer. (From **Electronic Media,** July 14, 1986, pp. 1, 28.) □

In Profile

UPDATE

Satellite Insurance Crunch—Not Any Better

While the immediate problem facing the space industry is the lack of launch capability, when flights do resume the spotlight is likely to return to insurance woes (see **Update 22,** p. 7). Launch insurance problems that began last year might be worse as the crisis in third-party liability insurance coverage in general reaches the space industry. The most visible problems to date have been those encountered by customers looking for coverage of satellite launches. The rates over last year have gone from 20 percent to close to 30 percent (of total launch costs) because of satellite losses and launch failures before the shuttle loss, and available coverage shrank to about $100 million per launch. Although insurers lost money only on the Ariane failure (see story, page two), since the Challenger, Titan and Delta all carried government payloads, incidents have made insurers nervous about the reliability of the space industry. The classic reaction is for rates to rise, but customers have shown resistance to levels much above 25 percent of insured value. Last November, RCA launched Satcom K-2 without insurance after being quoted a rate it thought was too high (see **Update 19,** p. 1). An industry source said the real impact of recent failures on the availability of insurance will be seen in the last quarter of the year, when underwriters have to renew contracts for coverage available in 1987 for launches in 1988. No one is really looking for launch insurance these days, but satellite owners trying to renew on-orbit policies

continued on page 5

FEATURES

Booknotes

Telecommuting: The Future Technology of Work by Thomas B. Cross and Marjorie Raizman (Dow Jones Irwin, 1818 Ridge Road, Homewood, Ill. 60430, USA—$25.00) provides a current assessment of telecommuting—the process whereby people can work at home, connected to their employers by means of computers and lines of telecommunication. Some 13 million people now work at home in the U.S. at least part of the time (including your editor!). As more jobs entail the handling of information, predictions are many more people will do more of their work away from traditional office situations. This 255 page study reviews that transition, discussing the driving forces behind it, implementation of effective telecommuting programs, understanding the human factors of telecommuting, telecommuting settings, the technologies used, available electronic communication systems, home automation systems, future technologies and a guide to further resources. □

1988 SPRING SCHEDULE	WORLDNET DAILY FEED					
EST	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	GMT
8:00 AM	SIGN ON	CLEARED FOR CABLE AND BROADCAST			TODAY ON WORLDNET	1200
8:01 AM	AMERICA TODAY (28:00)					1201
8:29 AM						1229
8:30 AM	SCIENCE WORLD	ALMANAC	ARTS AMERICA	ALMANAC	CINE SHOWCASE	1230
8:44 AM	(14:00)	Lively Talk Show with Invited Guests		Lively Talk Show with Invited Guests		
8:45 AM	SPORTS MACHINE					
8:59 AM	(14:00)	(29:00)	(29:00)	(29:00)	(29:00)	1259
8:59-9:00 AM	TOMORROW ON WORLDNET		CABLE SIGNOFF		BREAK FOR RELOADING	1259-1300
9:00 AM	Not For Broadcast				Not For Broadcast	1300
	MEET THE PRESS (NBC)	WORLDNET ONE ON ONE	WORLDNET	WORLDNET ONE ON ONE	THIS WEEK IN REVIEW Highlights from ABC WORLD NEWS TONIGHT	
9:23 AM	(23:00)	Interactive Interviews	Multipoint Interactive Interviews	Interactive Interviews		
9:24 AM	THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY (ABC) (35:00)	(59:00)	(59:00)	(59:00)	(59:00)	
9:59 AM	Not For Broadcast				Not For Broadcast	1359
9:59-10:00 AM	TOMORROW ON WORLDNET				NETWORK SIGNOFF	1359-1400

For Further Information . . .

Telecommunications Update depends upon the cooperation of our many sources. We are grateful for their help—and invite you to pursue more detail and background on stories in this issue by contacting them. For this issue, material has come from the following:

Broadcasting Publications, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA (telephone 202-638-1022) for **Broadcasting,** a weekly.

Communication Booknotes, Department of Communication, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052, USA (telephone 202-676-8243) for **Communication Booknotes,** a monthly.

Crain Communications, Inc., 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill. 60611, USA (telephone 312-649-5200) for **Electronic Media,** a weekly.

International Thompson Communications, Inc., 600 Grant St., Suite 600, Denver, Colo. 80203, USA (telephone 303-860-0111) for **CableVision,** a bi-weekly.

Phillips Publishing, Inc., 7811 Montrose Rd., Potomac, Md. 20854 USA. (telephone 301-340-2100) for **Satellite News,** a weekly, and **DBS News,** a monthly.

Television/Radio Age, Rockefeller Center, 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020, USA (telephone 212-757-8400) for **Television/Radio Age,** a bi-weekly.

Television Digest, Inc., 1836 Jefferson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA (telephone 202-872-9200) for **TV Digest, Video Week,** and **Satellite Week,** all weeklies, and **Communications Daily**.

Notice

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